



New York City. — Unquestionably the "pony" coat is to be a favorite of

Canvas Shoes Comfortable.

Canvas shoes are very comfortable and cool, but they certainly make it hard to put on the heavier kid when necessity arises. From a point of economy many persons select a heavy leather, even in summer, but the heavier grade does not always wear better. The wear of a shoe depends a good deal upon its fit, and upon the amount of "stuffing" the wearer indulges in.

Hats in Black or Brown.

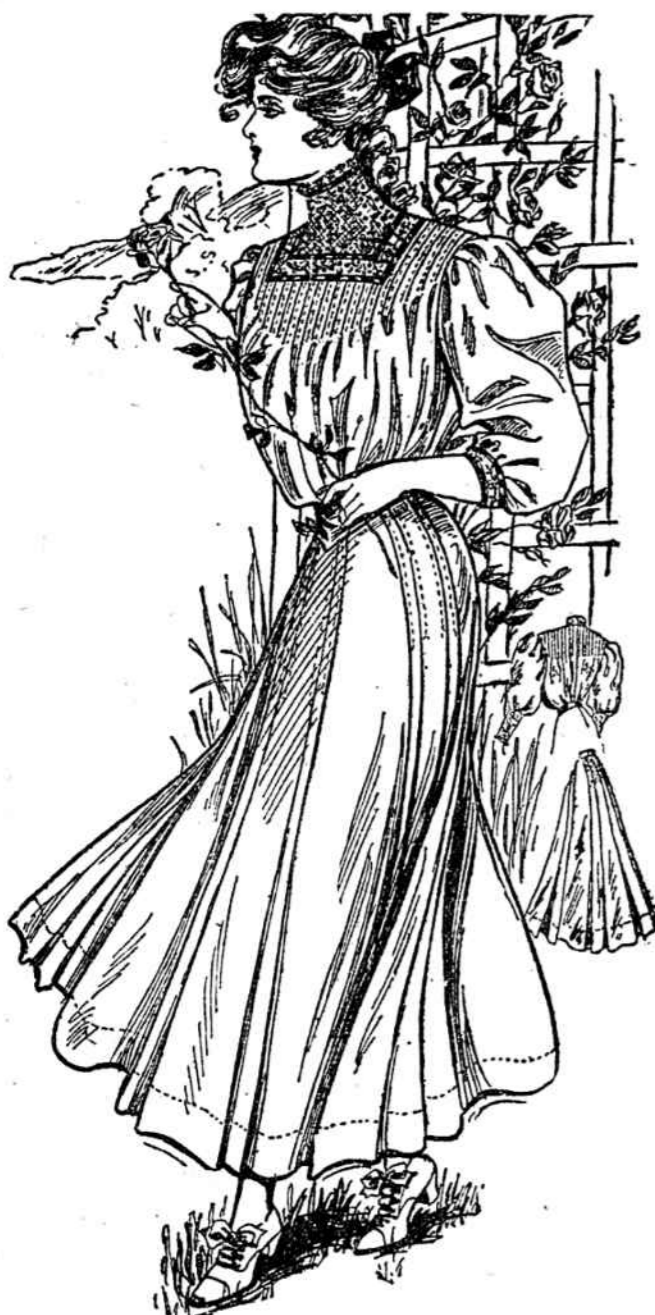
Black in hats is certainly in restored popularity, and white hats are also to be noted. The browns, in tobacco, russet and other tones seem to have peculiar favor, and reds, greens, strong blues, grays and heliotrope are all in evidence in Paris hats that had place in the expositions with which the coming season has been anticipated.

Cape Eton.

Every sort of light wrap is in vogue this season and the jaunty capes that give an Eton effect are among the latest and best liked. This one is adapted to silk, to chiffon wools, to linen and to cotton equally well. In the illustration it is made of pale blue radium silk and matches the skirt, the collar being of moire antique of the same shade.

The Eton is made with fronts, side fronts, back and side backs, and the

the autumn and this one is as jaunty and chic as well can be. It includes a little vest that allows of many



variations and also the favorite and always becoming three-quarter sleeves. In the illustration it is made of chiffon broadcloth with trimming of braid and collar and cuffs of embroidered silk, but it can be utilized for all suiting materials and also for all those that are appropriate for the separate jacket, as it fills both needs equally well. For the between-seasons time mohair and silk will be found admirable while for the colder weather broadcloth. Panama cloth and cheviot will be in vogue, and the vest and collar can be of heavy lace or velvet or almost any contrasting material that may be liked.

cape sleeves that are joined thereto. The neck is finished with a flat roll.



over collar and the edges meet at the front to effect the closing.

Pipings For Panels.

Pipings will outline the panels and other decorative pieces applied to the cloth costume. A refined effect is given by using pipings of the same shade, but an exceedingly smart touch is added with pipings of color—sometimes more than one color. A favorite idea is a double piping—say a bright red and a black-and-white, applied, of course, to a suit of plain color.

Severe Shirt Waists.

The new shirt waist suits are exceedingly smart and trim in their lines, are often tailored and have the severe finish that tailored garments ought to have. For street and traveling and business they are especially appropriate and will certainly find favor with American women.

Long Circular Capes.

The newest thing is a long, circular cape reaching quite to the bottom of one's dress, finished with a two-inch hem, stitched twice and having a quaint little Dutch hood attached.

Wraps of Cotton.

Wraps will be fashioned of cotton and linen stuffs, with an occasional silk, but later on they will be duplicated in taffetas, broadcloths, and, in fact, almost any material will lend itself very adaptably to one or another of the different modes.

APPLE TREES 30 YEARS OLD.

They Were Planted by Indians at a Historic Spot in Michigan.

Planted by the Indians eighty years ago, when the spot was an Indian reservation and burying ground, two apple trees still stand side by side on the bank of the Shiawassee River near Vernon.

The trees are now of mammoth size, measuring six and eight feet in circumference, and notwithstanding their age they are still in healthy condition and bear fruit each year.

Near where they stand was located the first settlement made by white men in Shiawassee County about one hundred years ago. In those early days the spot was one of the chief trading points in the locality.

It was located on one of the first trails hereabouts, and, being also on the river bank, was accessible by water. In those days water was used for travel more than it is now.

So large was the business done by Indians and fur traders that in 1840 a bank was established here. It was one of the wildest variety so common in those days, and issued a great amount of wildcat currency.

Tradition has it that while the bank was doing a flourishing business some of the large holders of its currency became uneasy about the security for the redemption of the paper and planned a raid to loot the bank.

The bank officials, hearing of the plan, took the bank's specie and buried it near the river. There still live in that vicinity some oldtimers who believe that the money is buried there yet, and many excavations have been made in the hope of uncovering it.

The trend of progress has been away from this spot, and any one visiting there to-day will find a peaceful farming community.—Detroit Free Press.

Seven Rules For Longevity.

The following rules for living to a ripe old age are given by Mrs. Henderson in her recently published volume, "The Aristocracy of Health" (Harpers):

1. Study the laws of nature for health and the remedies of nature for cure.
2. Avoid all poisons.
3. Take abundant exercise in pure air, but always short of fatigue. So exercise that every portion of the body is equally benefited. As it takes a strong engine for a long journey, cultivate lung-power by slow, deep-breathing exercises.
4. Eat only the amount of food that nature needs, and study what to eat from a scientific point of view.
5. Cultivate normal sleep. Live and sleep only in rooms that are well sunned, well ventilated, and not overheated.
6. Cultivate the habit of work in connection with some worthy ambition, for healthy exercise of body and mind is as strengthening as repose, and should balance it. Work while you work and rest while you rest, avoiding all worry. Make yourself useful to the world, and feel that you have a mission in it.
7. Avoid all environments, the worst of which is the friend who encourages you to poison yourself.

Science and Manufacture.

In the Zeiss glass works at Jena fourteen doctors of science are employed, and these include mathematicians as well as physicists. The great German aniline color works employ more "scientific" than "technical" chemists. At one of them, for instance, fifty-five scientific and thirty-one technical chemists are engaged; at a second 145 scientific chemists and 175 technologists; at a third 143 scientific chemists for seventy-five technicians. The research laboratories of these works are lavishly equipped; one of them possesses a library of 14,000 volumes; a second spends 150,000 francs a year on glassware. These things are no doubt expensive, but these great factories still manage to pay a dividend of from twenty to thirty per cent. Every newly discovered substance which is usable is patented, and in this way Germany has managed to establish a monopoly. The house of Bayer possesses a thousand patents at home and 1200 in foreign countries.—London Graphic.

Barber's New Experience.

A good story of Charles Hawtry is told in Vanity Fair. When making a trip through Europe he found himself in a small village minus his luggage and his razors. There was no barber's shop, but, having heard of a man in the village who occasionally had shaved people, the famous actor sent for him, and was astonished at being requested to lie flat on his back before operations were commenced. Thinking it a custom of the country, he lay down, and was shaved with ease and dexterity, but afterward asked the man the reason why he requested his customers to adopt so peculiar a position. "Because, sir," was the naive reply, "I never before shaved a live man!"

Our New Navy.

In commission under construction we now have twenty-six battleships and thirteen armored cruisers, eleven coast defense ironclads, a large fleet of unarmored steel vessels, upward of forty gunboats and nearly sixty torpedo boats and submarines. Of ships of all classes we had 327 at the end of 1905; and the complement had risen to more than 33,000 officers and men, exclusive of a marine corps of more than 6000, a force considerably larger than the regular army before the Spanish war.—New York Sun.

Copperhead Comes to Town.

As Miss Anna Montgomery was descending the stone stairway of the Carnegie Library last evening she almost stepped on a copperhead snake coiled on one of the steps. She screamed and ran out into the street. The snake was killed. It measured over three feet. How it got on the steps of a public building in the most frequented part of the town is a mystery.—Beaver Falls Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

CANAL TO BE BUILT BY ONE CONTRACTOR

Engineer Shonts Asks Bids on Percentage System.

ANY FOREIGNERS MAY COMPETE

Bidders Must Have \$5,000,000 Available Capital and Give \$3,000,000 Bond—An Eight-Hour Day Will Be Required.

Washington, D. C.—The plan to complete the Panama Canal by contract was made public by Chairman Shonts. Each bidder must undertake the entire construction. No bar will be offered to corporations associating, but they must be legally organized into a single body, with which the Government can deal. Bidders will not be considered who do not have available capital of \$5,000,000. A certified check for \$200,000 is required with each proposal, and a bond of \$3,000,000 will be required from the successful bidder.

The bidding is not limited to American contractors. All proposals are to be in before noon of December 12, when they will be opened. Proposals are to be expressed in terms of percentage upon the estimated cost of construction, which is to be fixed by a board of five engineers, three representing the Government and two representing the contractor. The chief engineer of the Canal Commission is to be chairman of the engineering board.

The engineering board will also estimate a reasonable time for the completion of the canal, and will agree upon a system of premiums and penalties to be paid to or by the contractor, according as the work is completed within or beyond the estimated cost and time.

All the Government plant for actual construction work, including the railway, is to be "laid" at the disposal of the contractor and is to be maintained by the Government. The contract specifies that the commission is to retain control of all engineering work in connection with the construction of the canal; also all municipal engineering, the police, sanitary, hospital and commissary departments, mess houses, quarters, construction and maintenance of buildings, operation of the Panama Railway, an auditing department, to which contractors' accounts are to be open, and a department of materials and supplies.

Sixty days after the signing of the contract actual work is to begin on the Isthmus, and the contractor is to take over all employees on the Isthmus which the commission does not wish to retain. "No American employee is to work more than eight hours."

Chairman Shonts defends the percentage system of payment in a letter to Secretary Taft, as follows: "This plan is being employed increasingly by the oldest, largest and most successful corporations in the country. The Government will get the benefit of the combined efforts of the best and most experienced contractors in the world, each in charge of a department in which he is a specialist and co-operating with other specialists. The Government will secure the co-operation of these powerful interests in keeping mechanics of all classes."

The plans offer every incentive for speedy and economical construction by placing extra time and cost and rewarding better than contract performance as to either. By retaining control of the work and exercising strict supervision through its engineering force the Government will protect itself against cheap or faulty construction.

"The time and cost of completing the canal as estimated, will in all probability be reduced by the application of new principles which will be discovered as the work progresses. Finally, a termination of the contract, should it become necessary, would be less disastrous to the contractor, while an effective resumption of the work would be made easier to the Government, owing to its close relations thereto."

FORTY YEARS GAMBLING ENDS.

500 Hot Springs Citizens, With Bras Band, Force on the Kid.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Forty years of gambling came to a spectacular end in Hot Springs when the City Improvement Union of 500 citizens closed thirty gambling rooms and gave a battalion of gamblers half an hour to leave the city. The twenty-three executives of the union, known as the "skidoo committee," issued a final warning that the rooms must be closed at once. No heed was paid to the warning and the entire membership of the union, headed by a brass band, marched to the City Hall, to police headquarters and to the Court House and forced State, county and city officials to raid and close the gambling houses forthwith, the 500 going along to see it done properly.

To the roll of drums and blare of brass, such gamblers as were found were marched to the Union Station and ordered to take the first train out and return no more. Five hundred gamblers, coppers and women are leaving the place and fully half a million dollars' worth of paraphernalia is boxed for shipment.

Horrible Suggestion From Russia. M. Dubrovnik, president of the Union of Russian People, declaring that he speaks in the name of the Czar, urges slaughter of the Hebrews as rebels.

Negroes to Suppress Own Criminals. Leading negroes of Birmingham, Ala., have formed a society for the prevention of crime among their own people. It is known as the "Representative Council," and W. R. Pettiford, president of the Birmingham Negro Bank, is chief counsellor.

The National Game.

Lajoie is the greatest individual drawing card in the league. Pitcher Loefer, of the Pirates, is the leading pitcher of both leagues. Jimmy Casey says that Brooklyn has the finest diamond in the National League.

Young "Cy" Young, of the Boston Nationals, has pitched three one-hit games, one four-hit and two five-hit games.

George Stone, of the St. Louis Club, leads American League hitters with a percentage of .353. Lajoie is second with .314.

GORED TO DEATH BY BULLS

Eloping Pair Killed in West Virginia; a Farmer in New York.

Mad Animal Catches Bride and Groom Just as They Leave the Minister's Home.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—Frederick Cowan and his seventeen-year-old bride were killed by an angry bull just after leaving the home of the minister. They were hurrying across an open pasture to the railway station, when the animal was attracted by a bright red dress which the bride wore.

The infuriated beast charged the couple. Cowan fought valiantly for his life and that of his wife, but the sharp horns tore into his side and felled him to the earth, after which he was trampled to death. The young woman had been too frightened to move and the bull then turned his attention to the small bundle of red which had first maddened him. He tossed her over a barbed wire fence and she died in a few hours. The couple had been married after eloping against the wishes of their parents.

FATALLY GORED BY A BULL.

Captain Wisner, of Middletown, a War Hero, Dies of Injuries.

Middletown, N. Y.—Captain Lewis S. Wisner, one of the best known and oldest residents of Orange County, died at his home in this city as a result of being gored by a bull.

Captain Wisner was a lover of high bred stock and owned some of the finest cattle in the country. Among them was an Alderney bull which he prized highly. He entered the box stall in which the bull was kept and the animal picked him up on its horn and threw him over its back. He crawled to the house and was put to bed. The bull's horns penetrated the thighs and blood poisoning set in.

Mr. Wisner was Captain of Company K, 124th New York Volunteers, in the Civil War. He enlisted as a private. Congress awarded him a medal for bravery. Captain Wisner's great-grandfather was a delegate to the first, second and third Continental Congresses. His great-grandfather, Henry Wisner, was a Major in the Revolutionary War. He was sixty-five years old, and is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Gored by a Wild Buck.

New Haven, Conn.—Chauncey Brooks McCormick, of Chicago, a Yale senior, was attacked by a buck in Marvelwood Park, adjoining the home of Ik Marvel, the writer, and was badly torn before help arrived. McCormick, with Fleming H. Revell, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., another Yale senior, was taking a walk through the park when the buck suddenly appeared and made a dash for them. Both started to run. Revell escaped, but the buck gored McCormick and threw him into the air. McCormick attempted to crawl to a tree, but the buck made a saving lunge, trampling on him and goring him in the side and neck.

Just at this moment Revell, who had found several farmers, arrived with a gun and drove off the animal. McCormick has a deep gash in his side and is badly bruised. He was brought to his room in Vanderbilt Hall for treatment.

FRANCE WINS AUTO RACE.

Wagner's Darracq Finishes First—Shepard's Car Kills Spectator.

New York City.—Louis Wagner, driving a 100-horse power Darracq, won the third contest for the Vanderbilt Cup over the Long Island circuit, making three straight victories for France and two for the House of Darracq. Leading 39-horse power Fiat was second, and Duray, 120 horse power, finished third.

The course of the race was 10.25 miles and it is estimated that it was the fastest ever run.

They were equal until the last lap, when the Darracq won.

One of the spectators was killed by the car.

The Board of Automobiles of the Association of Automobiles of the United States has decided to ban the Darracq from the Vanderbilt Cup race.

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POLICE SHOOT STRIKERS WITHOUT PARLEYING

President of Canadian Lumbermen's Union Killed.

HIGHER WAGES ARE DEMANDED

Mill Workers Storm a Hill to Drive Out Non-Union Men and a Fierce Battle Ensues—Many Wounded on Both Sides.

Buckingham, Quebec.—Two men were killed and a dozen wounded in a conflict between striking mill hands and Provincial police at the MacLaren Company's sawmills here. The rigorous measures taken by the authorities to quell the riotous strikers has had a telling effect, and no further trouble is expected. The men killed were President Belanger, of the Mill Workers' Union, and leader of the strikers, and Xavier Tehrieu, a mill hand. Five of the wounded men are in a serious condition.

The strike at the mills began September 15. The announcement made that the mill owners would import labor and start the mills put the men in a desperate frame of mind. A meeting was called at which incendiary speeches were made. About the middle of the afternoon the men decided to clear out the strike-breakers.

A mob of 200 men armed with revolvers and other weapons rushed up the hill leading to the mill. The mill owners, who had looked for violence, had posted forty detectives and special policemen on the outskirts of their property. There was no parleying. The first rush of the strikers was met by a volley from the revolvers in the hands of the police. Belanger, who was leading the mob, fell at the first volley with two bullets in his head. He died where he fell.

The strikers sought shelter and opened fire on the police, many of whom were hit. Alexander and Albert MacLaren, members of the firm, fought beside the police. A desultory fusillade was kept up for fifteen minutes, the strikers standing behind their hastily constructed barricades. It was apparently by mutual consent that hostilities were suspended while both sides removed their wounded.

As there appeared to be a likelihood of a renewal of the trouble an appeal was sent to Ottawa for troops. They arrived and went into camp near the lumber yards. The strikers declare they will elect another leader and continue the strike. Their former wages of \$1.25 a day, they declare, will not keep them and their families alive. The MacLaren Company, which is one of the largest lumber concerns in Canada, is equally determined not to give in to the strikers.

SEVERAL NEGROES LYNCHED.

Feeling in the South Running High Because of Outrages.

Washington, D. C.—From many points in the South come reports of racial troubles, nearly all of them due to the misdeeds of the colored men. Feeling is running high, so that trifling acts are magnified into affairs that mobs believe can be punished only by lynchings. Following the mob justice meted out to two negroes in Mobile there was another summary hanging at Argenta, Ark., where there was trouble, and still another at Basin, Miss., where a negro had assaulted a white woman. Beside this there was an attempt to take from jail a negro culprit at Macon, Ga., another at Bloomington, Ind., and a third at Columbia, S. C. Near Lexington, N. C., a mob pursued a negro who without provocation killed a railroad foreman.

BIG FIRE AT RENNELSALA, N. Y.

Twenty-seven Families Homeless After Five-Hour Fight With Flames.

Albany, N. Y.—Two tenement blocks, containing twenty-four dwellings, were destroyed, twenty-seven families rendered homeless and property damage of about \$125,000 inflicted in a spectacular conflagration in Rennelsala, across the river. The fire spread from the water front toward the residential section, and in a short time had crossed Broadway. Calls for assistance were sent to Albany and Troy, and several fire companies from each city responded.

The majority of those whose homes were destroyed were working people, and their losses will be hard to bear. After nearly five hours the firemen gained control.

BOSTON ALDERMAN INDICTED.

Republican Ward Secretary Also Must Answer Bribery Charge.

Boston.—Alderman Thomas E. Ruggles, of Chelsea, Mass., was indicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury on a charge of receiving a bonus in connection with the awarding of a contract for city work. Benjamin P. Nichols, Secretary of the Republican Ward and City Committee of Chelsea, was also indicted, the charge being that he offered a bribe in connection with the contract. These indictments follow an extensive investigation by the Grand Jury.

Robbers Get \$125,000.

An armed band numbering forty men held up a mail train near the bridge over the Bjela River, in Russia. After killing a soldier and wounding three others who were in charge of the mail, the robbers decamped with \$125,000.

Cavalry For Cuba.

The transport Panama sailed from Newport News, Va., for Cuba with two squadrons of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

Labor World.

After spending \$10,000 in an effort to substitute Chinamen for negro labor, a Florida naval stores operator announces that the experiment is a failure.

Gustav Kotzwinkle, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union and active in local labor circles, has been nominated by the Third Lackawanna (Pa.) District Democrats for Representative.

Warfare between the Standard Oil and the labor unions has been started with a strike at Whiting, Ind., a wage increase being demanded.

BITS OF NEWS

WASHINGTON.

Observers said that the earthquake of October 1 was probably in the Indian Ocean.

Governor Charles E. Magoon, of the canal zone, arrived in Washington and advised officials of the proposed visit of the Panama President.

The President appointed Eugene Z. Lewis United States marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, vice Fagin, removed.

A modus vivendi has been concluded with Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries.

Secretary Hitchcock has returned to Washington from his summer vacation at Monadnock, N. H.

The Treasury Department has received a check for \$19,684 in full discharge of the shortage of the late George A. Bartlett, one of the disbursing officers.

The Department of Justice has sent orders to special agents in all parts of the country, cautioning them to watch for violations of the eight-hour law on Government work.

Secretary Root had his first diplomatic day, his callers being representatives of the South American Republics.

The Secretary of the Interior has withdrawn from entry all the public land within an area of 800,000 acres in the San Diego land district in California, in order to incorporate it in the San Diego forest reserve.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The shortage in the hemp production, upon which the Philippine Islands are dependent, will cause a bad financial condition.

The eruptions of a volcano on the island of Bayali, one of the Samoan Islands, have been increasing, and further destruction has been wrought.

Santiago Iglesias, the Federation organizer for Porto Rico, has been nominated for resident commissioner at Washington.

The American Federation of Labor at San Juan will register with the Secretary of State of Porto Rico as a labor party. It has nominated a ticket in several municipalities and candidates for the House of Delegates.

DOMESTIC.

Four boys were born to Mrs. John Severson at Mondovi, Wis.

The United Railroads of San Francisco is to be prosecuted for failing to put fenders of its cars.

An internal machine was found in Governor Pennypacker's mail at Harrisburg, Pa.

The Democrats of Rhode Island, at Providence, nominated James H. Higgins for Governor.

Three tornadoes struck New Orleans and vicinity, killing seven persons and causing heavy damage.

Fletcher D. Proctor was inaugurated Governor of Vermont.

The Massachusetts Republicans nominated Curtis Guild, Jr., for Governor.

Three of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. John Vanier, of Portland, Me., were burned to death by the house being set on fire from an overturned lamp.

The first arrest at Atlanta in connection with the negro riots was that of Walter Edmonds, white, charged with murder.

The trustees of the Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst asked the Legislature for \$25,000, with which to erect a building for insane colored persons.

Independent cigar manufacturers in Chicago have been notified that cedar cigar boxes have increased in price \$1 per 100.

Ill health caused Peter Millard, a prominent cotton broker, to kill himself at New Orleans.

Edward B. Wesley, "the grand old man of Wall Street," New York City, died at the age of ninety-five.

J. Henry Fischer has been found guilty at Petersburg, W. Va., of embezzling \$71,000 from the defunct Homestead Building Association.

A fine of \$400 was imposed upon J. B. Dodson, a prominent lawyer at Springfield, Mo., for making false affidavits.

The Octopus, the new submarine of the United States Navy, was launched at Quincy, Mass.

Heresy charges against Rev. H. G. Mitchell have been dismissed by the Central New York Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Five hundred Californians forced the Starbuck-Tallant Fish Cannery, at Port Kenyon, to deport twenty-seven Chinese laborers.

Fleeing from a larger boy who was beating him, August Kleinfuss, eleven years old, leaped into the East River, New York City, and was drowned.

FOREIGN.

The Shah of Persia is said to be critically ill.

Forty armed men near Ufa, Russia, held up a mail train and escaped with \$125,000.

The Russian imperial family returned to Peterhof from its cruise to Finland.

The British battleship Dreadnought made a speed record in her recent thirty-hour test.

The paymaster of the Vienna Railroad was robbed near Warsaw by Terrorists of \$3000 in gold.

Mr. Leishman, American Ambassador to Turkey, was received by the Sultan and presented his credentials.

Bulgarian outposts drove back a Turkish patrol which attempted to cross the frontier. An Ottoman officer was killed.

Advices from Annam say that the King has been seized with homicidal mania and caused seven of his wives to be tortured to death.

Extensive agrarian rioting is reported in the province of Novgorod, Russia.

Count Vorentzoff-Dashkeff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, has offered to sell his 80,000-acre estate to the peasants.

Count and Countess Witte, of Russia, are in Paris, the Count being much improved in health.

The Pope gave an audience to Mgr. Donato Sharrett, Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

Ten Terrorists were condemned to death by drumhead court-martial at Czenstochowa, Russian Poland.